

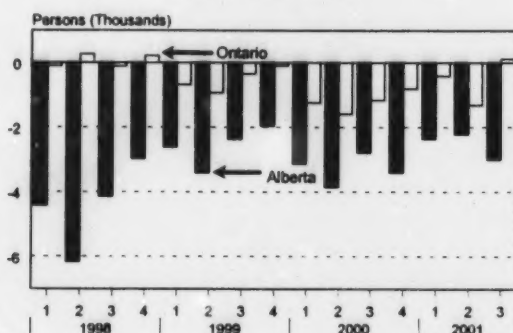
Migration Highlights ♦ Third Quarter 2001

During the third quarter of 2001, B.C. gained a total of 3,198 persons as a result of net migration from **all sources**. This compares to an increase of 5,011 in the third quarter of 2000. International migration weakened last quarter, partly as a result of the September 11th attacks.

There was a net outflow (1,833 persons) from B.C. to **the rest of Canada** in the third quarter of the year. This net outflow was smaller than the net outflow of 3,470 persons in the third quarter of 2000. This improvement was mainly a result of fewer people leaving the province, although 500 more people also moved into B.C.

The net outflow of people to Alberta (-3,003) continued in the third quarter of 2001. However, a small net inflow from Ontario (+119) was observed, the first since late 1998. There was a net inflow of 1,051 persons from the rest of the country, with Saskatchewan (+360), Manitoba (+292) and Quebec (+227) being the main sources of migrants.

First net inflow of people from Ontario since late 1998



BC STATS

Net **international** migration to the province dropped by 3,450 from the third quarter of 2000, with a net inflow of 5,031 persons in the third quarter of 2001. The difference between the two periods resulted almost

entirely from an unusually strong decrease in the non-permanent resident population (i.e. foreign students and temporary workers). Permanent immigration (10,466 persons) to B.C. was virtually unchanged from the same quarter of 2000. Immigration to the rest of the country continued to grow but at a slower pace than in the first half of the year, which resulted in B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigration slipping to 15% in the third quarter.

It is likely that the inflows of international migrants have weakened following September 11th. Historically in the third quarter of the year, there has always been an increase in the number of non-permanent residents in the province. This year's decrease of 1,582 people in this category is unprecedented. In addition, the levelling off of immigration in the third quarter likely is a result of a slowdown in travel in September.

The annual British Columbia population growth remained at 0.9% in the third quarter. Alberta (1.9%) and Ontario (1.5%) both registered stronger annual population increases than B.C. However, Nunavut had the highest growth of any region, at 3.6%.

Population Growth Third Quarter 2001 (000s)

Population: Jul 1, 2001	4,095.9
Plus Interprovincial Arrivals	17.8
Minus Interprovincial Departures	19.6
Plus Immigrants	10.5
Minus Total Net Emigrants	3.8
Net Non-Permanent Residents	-1.6
Plus Births	10.5
Minus Deaths	6.8
Population Oct 1, 2001	4,102.8

Feature Article: Regional Migration

Summary

Migration both from within the province and from outside the province is a major factor in the population change of many regions of British Columbia. In addition to affecting the total population, the age of the migrants also influences the type of facilities and services demanded by the population.

Unlike international migration, which is largely concentrated in the lower mainland, interprovincial (with other provinces) and intraprovincial (among regions of B.C.) migration have a more widespread impact across the province. Information on regional migration is now available for the period from July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000. During this period the province experienced a second year of net outflows of around 14,600 people to other provinces. This resulted from an inflow (43,500) of people from other parts of the country, accompanied by higher outflows (58,100). Across the province, only four regions (Stikine, Squamish-Lillooet, Cowichan Valley and Central Coast) escaped the exodus.

The following table shows the ten regional districts with the largest net interprovincial outflows - these ten accounted for 84% of the total provincial net outflow. On balance, Greater Vancouver lost 5,300 people to other provinces, and four other regions (Peace River, Thompson-Nicola, Fraser-Fort George and Fraser Valley) each lost around 1,000 people.

Interprovincial Migration by Regional District, 1999-2000

Regional District	Net Migration	Percent of Total Migration		
		Net	In	Out
Greater Vancouver	-5,339	36.5	42.0	40.6
Peace River	-1,297	8.9	2.7	4.3
Thompson-Nicola	-1,142	7.8	2.9	4.1
Fraser-Fort George	-1,110	7.6	2.3	3.6
Fraser Valley	-979	6.7	5.4	5.7
Cariboo	-565	3.9	0.9	1.6
Cornwall-Strathcona	-513	3.5	3.0	3.1
East Kootenay	-490	3.4	3.2	3.3
Capital	-434	3.0	11.4	9.3
North Okanagan	-371	2.5	2.2	2.3
Sub-total	-12,240	83.8	75.9	77.9
Rest of the Province	-2,370	16.2	24.1	22.1
Total	-14,610	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada

Intraprovincial migration measures people moving from one regional district to another. Over the 1999/2000 period 91,500 people migrated within the province, which was similar to 1998/99 when the lowest level of internal migration since 1984/85 was recorded. There tends to be a relationship between interprovincial and intraprovincial migration. Periods when there are more people moving into B.C. from other parts of the country are also times when more people move within the province. For example, in 1989/90 82,200 people migrated to B.C. from other provinces and 140,800 people relocated to another region within the province. The comparable figures for 1999/2000 were 43,500 and 91,500 persons, almost half as many interprovincial migrants and one third fewer intraprovincial migrants. Both types of movement probably reflect the general economic situation in the province. In addition, periods in which the Greater Vancouver and Capital regions have received large net *interprovincial* inflows are also times when they have experienced large net *intraprovincial* outflows. These movements may reflect the relative living costs, especially for

housing, between the metropolitan areas and other regions of the province.

In the 1999/2000 period, Fraser Valley (+1,700) and Central Okanagan (+1,700) were the recipients of the largest number of people from within the province. Other parts of the Okanagan and the Nanaimo region also had net inflows from the rest of the province. Greater Vancouver (-2,300) and Fraser-Fort George (-900) lost the most people to other parts of B.C. The following table shows the regions with the largest net internal flows, either in or out.

Intraprovincial Migration by Regional District, 1999-2000

Regional District	Net Migration	Percent of Total Migration		
		Net	In	Out
Fraser Valley	1,729	24.7	10.5	8.6
Central Okanagan	1,668	23.9	6.5	4.7
Nanaimo	809	11.6	5.9	5.0
North Okanagan	716	10.2	3.7	2.9
Okanagan-Similkameen	643	9.2	3.5	2.8
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	-584	-8.4	0.9	1.5
Kitimat-Stikine	-526	-9.0	1.5	2.2
Cariboo	-766	-11.0	2.5	3.3
Fraser-Fort George	-853	-12.2	3.8	4.5
Greater Vancouver	-2,310	-33.0	22.9	25.4
Sub-total	426		61.4	61.0
Rest of the Province	-426		38.6	39.0
Total	0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada

Greater Vancouver has experienced net outflows to both other provinces and other regions in the last three years: 1997/98 -8,400 people, 1998/99 -8,700 people and 1999/2000 -7,600 people. However, in each period the region received net inflows from international sources of close to 30,000 people. Other regions of the province receive much lower international migration. In 1999/2000, the Fraser Valley received a net inflow of 940 people from international sources and the Capital received 490 people.

Age of Migrants

Interprovincial migration occurs most frequently among those in their mid-twenties to mid-thirties. In the 1997 to 2000 period, 35-40% of the population loss as a result of net interprovincial migration was between the ages of 25 and 34. Persons in this age group tend to have fewer commitments, both in terms of family and assets, than those in the older age groups, resulting in relatively lower social and economic costs from migration. Intraprovincial migration is more evenly distributed by age, although the largest groups of migrants are still those in their twenties and early thirties - those aged 20 to 34 account for about 35%. In many cases the social and economic costs of moving to another part of the province are much lower than for moving between BC and another province, especially if the move is to a neighbouring region.

Although the proportion of interprovincial migration attributable to seniors is relatively small, it is fairly constant over time and less likely to be affected by the relative economic conditions in different provinces. In 1997/98 and 1998/99, when there were large net outflows of total population to other provinces there continued to be small net inflows of those aged 65 and over. However, in 1999/2000 this age group did not escape the general net outflow to other provinces. According to the General Social Survey¹ conducted by Statistics Canada in 1990, the main reason for seniors to make a long distance move (more than 1,000 km) is to be closer to family. In the case of intraprovincial migration, seniors make up a larger proportion of the total - around 7%

¹ Che-Alford, Janet, *Residential Mobility of Canadians*, Statistics Canada, 1990.

Feature Article: Regional Migration

in the last three years. Other reasons for moving that are common among seniors are to relocate to a smaller home or to a better neighbourhood.

In looking at the ages of migrants at the regional level, the following five broad age groups were used: 17 and under, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 and over. For areas with large net flows of migrants with other provinces and other regions of B.C., the 25-44 age group and their children in the 17 and under age group form the bulk of the changes in population as a result of migration.

There are some interesting exceptions to this general situation. The behaviour of the 18-24 age group is unique. In 1999/2000, Greater Vancouver had large net outflows of people to other provinces and other regions. However, the 18-24 group continued to migrate to Greater Vancouver from other parts of the province and there was also a small net inflow from other provinces. On the other hand, Nanaimo, Cowichan Valley and Thompson-Nicola had net inflows from other regions in all age groups except the young adult group.

In the two older age groupings (45-64 and 65 and over), Nanaimo, Capital and Cowichan Valley showed net gains from other provinces although they lost population under 45 to other parts of the country. Central Okanagan gained people in the 45-64 group from other provinces but lost people of other ages. Nanaimo also had the largest net inflow from the rest of the province of people aged 45 and over. In fact this age group accounted for 80% of net intraprovincial migration to the Nanaimo region.

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Net Population Movement For British Columbia
Jul 2001 to Sept 2001
Net Inflow : 3,198 Persons

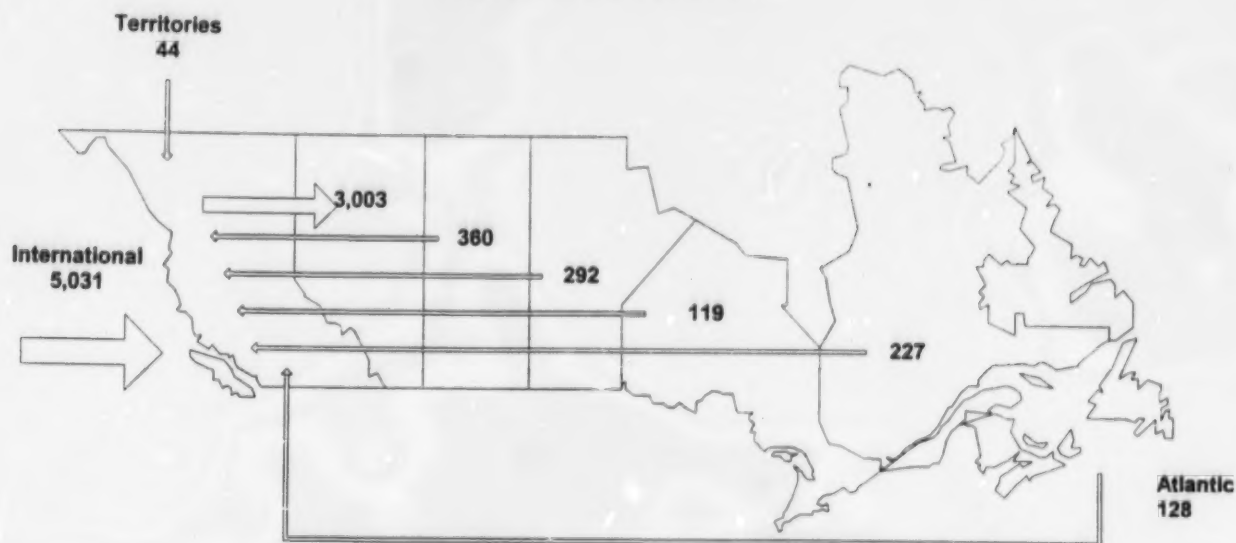


Table 1
Provincial Migration Flow
Jul 2001 to Sept 2001

Origin	Destination													
	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Nvt	
	Nfld	-	43	659	270	71	1,371	53	28	1,076	229	5	12	12
	PEI	23	-	226	87	53	152	28	4	148	61	0	5	6
	NS	439	286	-	813	406	2,386	132	180	1,170	497	24	28	30
	NB	176	162	968	-	879	1,672	163	103	669	376	0	0	0
	Que	45	33	321	942	-	8,750	183	84	1,011	1,128	6	24	27
	Ont	1,609	301	2,314	1,421	6,376	-	1,710	799	4,458	5,657	34	80	80
	Man	59	30	130	114	175	2,427	-	1,151	2,486	1,317	13	21	23
	Sask	34	32	89	35	130	687	1,146	-	5,102	1,357	29	7	7
	Alta	800	106	779	523	487	4,006	1,221	2,705	-	6,814	97	166	166
	BC	206	83	507	239	901	5,538	1,025	997	9,817	-	39	130	132
	Yukon	0	0	10	12	0	49	36	18	124	189	-	26	28
	NWT	30	0	28	10	11	117	20	42	448	134	54	-	71
Nvt	33	0	16	8	35	87	14	15	31	22	4	84	-	
In-Flow	3,454	1,076	6,047	4,474	9,524	27,242	5,731	6,126	26,540	17,781	305	583	584	
Out-Flow	3,829	793	6,391	5,168	12,554	24,839	7,946	8,655	17,872	19,614	492	965	349	
Net Interprov.	-375	283	-344	-694	-3,030	2,403	-2,215	-2,529	8,668	-1,833	-187	-382	235	
Net Internat.										5,031				
Total Net										3,198				

Source: Statistics Canada.
 Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS
 December 20, 2001

Table 2
Quarterly Components of Population Change for British Columbia

Year	Quarter	Interprovincial				Migration				International				Natural Increase				Total	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
		In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	N.P.R.	Net Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase							
1995	1	12,991	8,654	4,337	9,840	1,475	979	-	643	9,987	14,324	11,226	6,961	4,265	18,589	3,758,069	2.9			
1995	2	16,933	10,659	6,274	11,809	1,580	1,011	-	733	11,973	18,247	12,218	6,435	5,783	24,030	3,784,008	2.8			
1995	3	21,889	14,530	7,359	12,475	2,688	2,387	-	1,324	13,488	20,847	12,396	6,231	6,155	27,002	3,812,320	2.6			
1995	4	15,292	9,848	5,444	10,156	1,528	739	-	776	10,143	15,587	10,990	6,748	4,242	19,829	3,834,659	2.6			
	Total	67,105	43,691	23,414	44,280	7,281	5,116	-	3,476	45,591	69,005	46,820	26,375	20,445	89,450					
1996	1	12,402	8,785	3,617	12,200	1,447	1,777	-	667	13,197	16,814	11,550	7,208	4,342	21,156	3,857,725	2.7			
1996	2	17,376	11,771	5,605	12,964	1,551	124	-	759	12,296	17,901	11,927	6,783	5,144	23,045	3,882,043	2.6			
1996	3	20,735	14,894	5,841	14,735	2,454	1,773	996	1,248	14,306	20,147	11,783	6,305	5,478	25,625	3,907,668	2.5			
1996	4	12,215	9,480	2,735	12,178	1,429	(941)	729	444	9,523	12,258	10,878	7,240	3,638	15,896	3,923,564	2.3			
	Total	62,728	44,930	17,798	52,077	6,881	2,733	1,725	3,118	49,322	67,120	46,138	27,536	18,602	85,722					
1997	1	11,521	11,031	490	13,269	713	1,200	548	438	13,646	14,136	10,898	7,415	3,483	17,619	3,941,183	2.2			
1997	2	14,961	14,147	814	12,939	1,240	826	679	739	12,585	13,399	11,755	6,639	5,116	18,515	3,959,698	2.0			
1997	3	18,855	17,771	1,084	12,710	3,026	1,016	1,131	1,044	10,613	11,697	11,421	6,413	5,008	16,705	3,976,403	1.8			
1997	4	8,692	9,100	(408)	8,627	1,717	(1,130)	823	521	5,478	5,070	10,503	6,945	3,558	8,628	3,985,031	1.6			
	Total	54,029	52,049	1,980	47,545	6,696	1,912	3,181	2,742	42,322	44,302	44,577	27,412	17,165	61,467					
1998	1	10,657	15,162	(4,505)	9,170	1,038	(488)	660	512	7,496	2,991	10,608	7,773	2,835	5,826	3,990,857	1.3			
1998	2	13,320	19,520	(6,200)	9,829	1,214	(730)	698	935	8,122	1,922	11,055	6,747	4,308	6,230	3,997,087	0.9			
1998	3	13,872	17,961	(4,089)	9,613	3,049	1,419	1,267	1,098	7,814	3,725	11,094	6,542	4,552	8,277	4,005,364	0.7			
1998	4	8,639	11,366	(2,727)	7,393	1,742	(361)	922	540	4,908	2,181	10,315	6,916	3,399	5,580	4,010,944	0.7			
	Total	46,488	64,009	(17,521)	36,005	7,043	(1,600)	3,547	3,085	28,340	10,819	43,072	27,978	15,094	25,913					
1999	1	8,515	11,951	(3,436)	8,178	1,045	1,029	743	523	7,942	4,505	10,259	7,454	2,805	7,311	4,018,255	0.7			
1999	2	12,274	16,506	(4,232)	9,100	1,218	1,922	785	941	9,960	5,728	10,921	6,832	4,089	9,817	4,028,072	0.8			
1999	3	14,989	17,681	(2,692)	10,174	3,089	2,847	1,425	1,098	9,605	6,923	10,789	6,577	4,212	11,135	4,039,207	0.8			
1999	4	7,781	9,844	(2,063)	8,660	1,759	(1,553)	1,036	540	4,852	2,789	9,999	7,192	2,807	5,596	4,044,803	0.8			
	Total	43,569	55,982	(12,413)	36,112	7,111	4,245	3,989	3,102	32,359	19,946	41,968	28,055	13,913	33,859					
2000	1	9,272	13,871	(4,599)	8,614	1,050	1,531	830	523	8,788	4,189	10,097	7,229	2,868	7,057	4,051,860	0.8			
2000	2	11,413	16,679	(5,266)	9,491	1,222	(87)	879	941	8,244	2,978	10,640	6,645	3,995	6,973	4,058,833	0.8			
2000	3	17,281	20,751	(3,470)	10,325	3,133	1,791	1,600	1,098	8,481	5,011	10,320	6,463	3,857	8,868	4,067,701	0.7			
2000	4	9,595	13,556	(3,961)	8,996	1,764	(278)	1,162	540	6,332	2,371	9,410	6,936	2,474	4,845	4,072,546	0.7			
	Total	47,561	64,857	(17,296)	37,426	7,169	2,957	4,471	3,102	31,845	14,549	40,467	27,273	13,194	27,743					
2001	1	9,929	12,335	(2,406)	9,368	1,055	2,651	932	523	10,555	8,149	9,894	7,270	2,624	10,773	4,083,319	0.8			
2001	2	13,214	16,066	(2,852)	10,698	1,228	2,414	986	941	11,839	8,987	10,541	6,913	3,628	12,615	4,095,934	0.9			
2001	3	17,781	19,614	(1,833)	10,466	3,153	(1,582)	1,795	1,095	5,031	3,198	10,489	6,783	3,706	6,904	4,102,838	0.9			
2001	4																			
	Total	40,924	48,015	(7,091)	30,532	5,436	3,483	3,713	2,559	27,425	20,334	30,924	20,966	9,958	30,292					

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS.
Source: Statistics Canada - CANSIM.

Date: 20-Dec-01

Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
Due to revisions on the part of Statistics Canada, the sum of the components may not equal the population change.
All figures subject to revision.

Table 3
Quarterly Components of Change Per 1000 Population for British Columbia

Year	Quarter	Interprovincial				Migration				International				Total		Natural Increase				Total		Population	
		In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net Migration	Deaths	Births	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)					
1995	1	3.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.7	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.1	4.9	3,758,069	2.9	3,758,069	2.9				
1995	2	4.5	2.8	1.7	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.7	1.5	6.4	3,784,008	2.8	3,784,008	2.8				
1995	3	5.7	3.8	1.9	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	3.5	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	7.1	3,812,920	2.6	3,812,920	2.6				
1995	4	4.0	2.6	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.6	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	5.2	3,834,659	2.6	3,834,659	2.6				
1996	1	3.2	2.3	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.4	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.1	5.5	3,857,725	2.7	3,857,725	2.7				
1996	2	4.5	3.0	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.6	3.1	1.7	1.3	5.9	3,882,043	2.6	3,882,043	2.6				
1996	3	5.3	3.8	1.5	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.7	5.2	3.0	1.6	1.4	6.6	3,907,668	2.5	3,907,668	2.5				
1996	4	3.1	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.9	4.1	3,923,564	2.3	3,923,564	2.3				
1997	1	2.9	2.8	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	4.5	3,941,183	2.2	3,941,183	2.2				
1997	2	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.3	4.7	3,959,698	2.0	3,959,698	2.0				
1997	3	4.7	4.5	0.3	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.3	4.2	3,976,403	1.8	3,976,403	1.8				
1997	4	2.2	2.3	-0.1	2.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.2	3,985,031	1.6	3,985,031	1.6				
1998	1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	2.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.7	2.7	1.9	0.7	1.5	3,990,857	1.3	3,990,857	1.3				
1998	2	3.3	4.9	-1.6	2.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.6	3,997,087	0.9	3,997,087	0.9				
1998	3	3.5	4.5	-1.0	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.9	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.1	4,005,364	0.7	4,005,364	0.7				
1998	4	2.2	2.8	-0.7	1.8	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.4	4,010,944	0.7	4,010,944	0.7				
1999	1	2.1	3.0	-0.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.1	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.8	4,018,255	0.7	4,018,255	0.7				
1999	2	3.0	4.1	-1.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.4	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.4	4,028,072	0.8	4,028,072	0.8				
1999	3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.0	2.8	4,039,207	0.8	4,039,207	0.8				
1999	4	1.9	2.4	-0.5	2.1	0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.4	4,044,803	0.8	4,044,803	0.8				
2000	1	2.3	3.4	-1.1	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.7	4,051,860	0.8	4,051,860	0.8				
2000	2	2.8	4.1	-1.3	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.7	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.7	4,058,833	0.8	4,058,833	0.8				
2000	3	4.2	5.1	-0.9	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.2	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.2	4,067,701	0.7	4,067,701	0.7				
2000	4	2.4	3.3	-1.0	2.2	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.6	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.2	4,072,546	0.7	4,072,546	0.7				
2001	1	2.4	3.0	-0.6	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.6	4,083,319	0.8	4,083,319	0.8				
2001	2	3.2	3.9	-0.7	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.2	2.6	1.7	0.9	3.1	4,095,934	0.9	4,095,934	0.9				
2001	3	4.3	4.8	-0.4	2.6	0.8	-0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.8	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.7	4,102,838	0.9	4,102,838	0.9				
2001	4																						

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS. Date: 20-Dec-01

Source: Statistics Canada - CANSIM Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents. All figures subject to revision.

4TH QUARTER

4E TRIMESTRE

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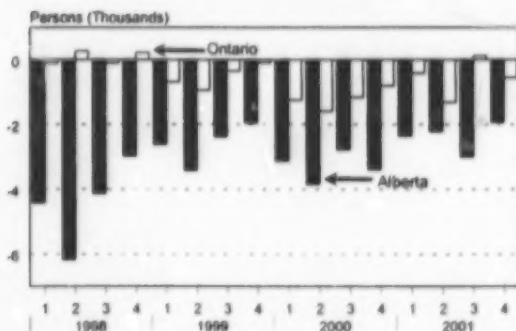
Migration Highlights ♦ Fourth Quarter 2001

During the fourth quarter of 2001, B.C. gained a total of 2,854 persons as a result of net migration from **all sources**. This compares to an increase of 2,371 in the fourth quarter of 2000. The fourth quarter increase was a result of a smaller net outflow to other provinces. International migration continued to weakened for the second quarter in a row.

There was a net outflow (1,900 persons) from B.C. to **the rest of Canada** in the fourth quarter of last year. This net outflow was about half the size of that experienced a year earlier. The improvement was mainly a result of fewer people leaving the province, although 300 fewer people also moved into B.C.

The net outflow of people to Alberta (-1,949) slowed in the fourth quarter to the smallest number since mid-1997. There was also a net outflow to Ontario (-558 people), while Saskatchewan (+229) and Manitoba (+227) were the main contributors of population to B.C.

2001 Q4 posted the smallest net outflow to Alberta in four years



BC STATS

Net international migration to the province dropped by 25% from the fourth quarter of 2000, with a net inflow of 4,754 persons in the fourth quarter of 2001. The difference between the two periods resulted mainly

from slower immigration, which fell to 7,821 persons. Immigration had posted strong increases in the first half of 2001, before levelling off in the third quarter and then dropping in the fourth. Immigration to the rest of the country also fell in the fourth quarter, which resulted in B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigration remaining at 15%.

Annual net migration to B.C. was 23,188 persons, with a net inflow of 32,179 from international sources and a net inter-provincial outflow of 8,991 persons. While the international inflows were similar to the previous two years, the interprovincial outflows were lower. Alberta was the main destination in 2001, as 9,537 more people migrated from B.C. to Alberta than the reverse direction. There was also a net outflow to Ontario (2,165 persons).

The annual British Columbia population growth remained at 0.9% in the fourth quarter. Alberta (1.8%) and Ontario (1.5%) both registered stronger annual population increases than B.C. However, Nunavut continued to have the highest growth of any region, at 4.0%.

Population Growth Fourth Quarter 2001 (000s)

Population: Oct 1, 2001	4,102.8
Plus Interprovincial Arrivals	9.3
Minus Interprovincial Departures	11.2
Plus Immigrants	7.8
Minus Total Net Emigrants	2.5
Net Non-Permanent Residents	-0.5
Plus Births	9.6
Minus Deaths	7.2
Population Jan 1, 2002	4,108.0

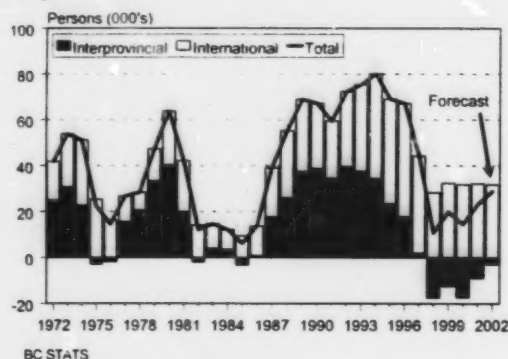
Feature Article: B.C. Migration - Outlook for 2002

Summary

During 2002, the population of British Columbia is expected to increase by 28,800 persons due to migration from other provinces and other countries. This is stronger than the net inflows of the previous four years as a result of an improving outlook for interprovincial migration. During the course of 2002, the net outflows to other provinces are expected to become smaller.

Net migration to B.C. is expected to recover partially in 2002.

Net Migration

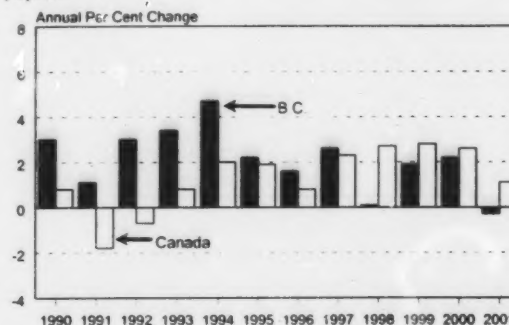


During the late 1980s and early 1990s, migration to British Columbia from the rest of Canada and the rest of the world exhibited large increases reaching a peak of 80,000 persons in 1994. The large inflows of population to B.C. strengthened total consumer spending and residential investment. This increase in economic activity, in turn, created jobs and income within the province. From 1990 to 1994, B.C. had the highest rate of job creation of any province in Canada, and from 1995 to 1997 B.C.'s employment growth continued to be above the national average. However, in the last four years employment growth in B.C. has been much weaker than in the country as a whole. Last year Canadian employment growth slowed to 1.1 percent but in B.C. the

number of jobs fell (0.3 per cent) for the first time since 1983. The average 2001 B.C. unemployment rate increased by half a percentage point to 7.7 per cent, while the Canadian rate rose to 7.2 per cent.

The number of jobs in B.C. declined in 2001.

Employment



BC STATS

Given the impact of population growth on labour markets and overall economic performance, it is important to examine what is in store for migration to British Columbia in 2002. Net migration to B.C. has been quite volatile over time. The record high net inflow during 1994 of 80,000 persons is in sharp contrast to the lows of 6,200 in 1985 and 11,200 in 1998. This volatility is one of the reasons why it is difficult to accurately predict migration. Most researchers would agree that the first step to forecasting migration is to isolate the factors that influence migration, then attempt to predict those factors. The task of isolating these factors is simplified by separating migration into the international and interprovincial components.

International Migration

Net international migration to British Columbia is driven largely by federal government policy with respect to immi-

Feature Article: B.C. Migration - Outlook for 2002

gration. The federal government sets an overall annual immigration planning level for Canada. These planning levels are not intended to be rigid quotas and actual immigration may exceed or fall short of the planning level. In October 2001 the planning level was established for 2002 at 210,000 - 235,000 persons, 10,000 higher than in the previous four years. The long-term objective of moving gradually to immigration levels of approximately one per cent of Canada's population was also reaffirmed.

In the past two years actual immigration surpassed the upper end of the range whereas in both 1998 and 1999 it was below the lower end. The lower than expected intake of immigrants in 1998 and 1999 was mainly due to lower immigration from Asia, resulting from weak economic conditions there and the anticipated drop in immigration from Hong Kong following the hand-over to China in mid-1997. The higher intake of immigrants in 2000 and 2001 was partly a result of improved operational procedures for processing applications.

The planned immigration intake since 1990 is shown in the following table along with actual immigration to Canada and the B.C. share. The steady increase in immigration to Canada experienced since the mid-1980s levelled off to between 212,000-226,000 persons annually over the 1994-1997 period. Immigration to Canada in 1998 weakened as a result of events in Asia, and has picked up again in the last three years. The current forecast assumes that Canadian immigration will be near the high end of the 2002 planning range.

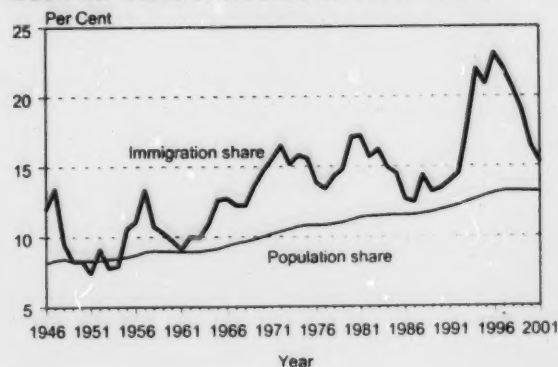
Starting in 1993, British Columbia experienced a significant increase in its share of immigrants coming to Canada.

B.C.'s immigration share peaked in 1996 at 23 per cent and has been trending down since, reaching 15.3 per cent in 2001. Although B.C.'s share has fallen by five percentage points since 1998, the actual number of immigrants to the province has increased slightly from 36,000 in 1998 to 38,400 in 2001.

Canadian Immigration

Year	Planning Level (000's)	Actual (000's)	B.C. Share (%)
1990	200	214	13.4
1991	220	231	13.9
1992	250	253	14.5
1993	250	256	17.9
1994	250	224	21.9
1995	190-215	212	20.9
1996	195-220	226	23.0
1997	195-220	216	22.0
1998	200-225	174	20.6
1999	200-225	190	19.0
2000	200-225	227	16.5
2001	200-225	250	15.3
2002	210-235		

B.C.'s share of immigrants to Canada has been on a downward trend since 1996.



BC STATS

Feature Article: B.C. Migration - Outlook for 2002

It appears that B.C.'s higher share of immigration in the 1994 to 1997 period was partly a result of lower immigration to Quebec. Quebec, which is the only province to have responsibility for the selection of some classes of immigrants, dropped its share of immigration from 18 per cent in 1993 to around 13 per cent over the 1994 to 1997 period. The Quebec share has increased by one to two percentage points in the last four years. However, it was Ontario's share that changed dramatically in the last two years, increasing from 55 per cent in 1999 to 59 per cent in 2001.

It is likely that B.C.'s share of Canadian immigration in 2002 will be around the 16 per cent mark. After accounting for changes in the other components of international migration such as emigration, net international migration to British Columbia in 2002 is expected to be 31,800 persons, down slightly from the 32,200 recorded in 2001.

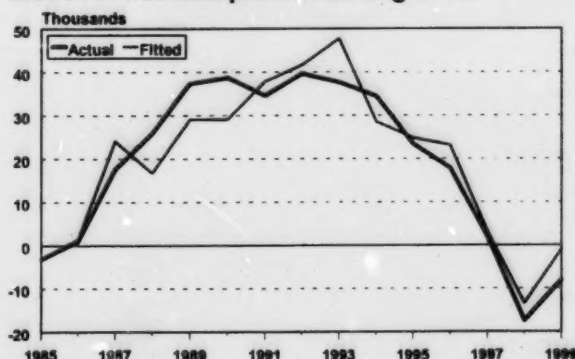
Interprovincial Migration

Unlike international migration, interprovincial migration is not governed directly by government policy, but rather is influenced by a wide variety of economic, demographic, social and political factors. Many view interprovincial migration as a combination of "push" factors that pressure a migrant to seek better opportunities, and "pull" factors that attract a migrant to a particular location. Consequently, movement between provinces under this Push-Pull hypothesis results from differences in economic and non-economic conditions in respective regions.

The factors that draw Canadians to British Columbia are both economic and non-

economic in nature. Non-economic factors such as climate or life-style are slow to change. Hence, it is the economic factors, or more specifically, the relative economic conditions between British Columbia and other parts of the country that must be considered when predicting changes to net interprovincial migration. These factors can cause interprovincial migration to swing quickly from net inflows to net outflows and vice versa. Unlike international migration, which tends to change gradually as a result of the administrative requirements and cost of moving to another country, the decision to move to another province can happen relatively quickly and at a much lower cost, especially if the other province is in the same region of the country.

Model of net interprovincial migration



Statistical analysis indicates that over the past fifteen years, fluctuations in British Columbia net interprovincial migration have been correlated to a significant degree with relative differences in the British Columbia/Alberta unemployment rates, as well as with differences in the growth of the British Columbia economy relative to the rest of Canada, as measured by real Gross

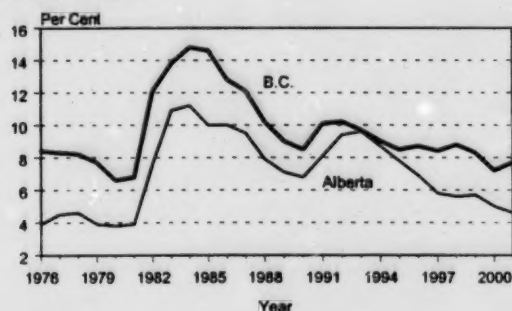
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Domestic Product¹. The preceding chart shows that, these variables, when combined in a regression equation, can predict with reasonable accuracy the actual net interprovincial migration for B.C.

Many other economic factors likely play a role in influencing population movement (e.g. housing prices); however, in many instances empirical data on these factors are not available for a sufficient historical period to conduct statistical analysis. In addition, in order to forecast migration, consideration must be given to the practicality of forecasting the theorised determinants of migration. Both these constraints put limits on the number and type of variables considered as drivers of interprovincial migration. Consequently, the factors noted above do not uniquely describe interprovincial migration flows, but rather are the ones that fit the criterion of statistically significant correlation with past migration flows, and have the potential to be forecast themselves.

In 2001 the gap between unemployment rates in B.C. and Alberta widened.

Unemployment Rates



BC STATS

The levels of interprovincial migration from Alberta, Ontario and the rest of Canada are largely a reflection of the relative unemployment rates. Over the last twenty years with the exception of 1993, B.C. has always had a higher unemployment rate than Alberta (2.6 percentage points on average), but for much of that period, B.C. has received population from Alberta, the exceptions being the mid-seventies and early eighties, when the differential reached the 4 to 5 percentage point mark, and the last five years. During the 1997 to 2001 period, the difference between the Alberta and B.C. unemployment rates increased to 2-3 percentage points. As a result, the migration flow reversed, becoming large net outflows totalling almost 60,000 people over the five-year period and 9,500 people in 2001. It is anticipated that the outflow to Alberta will slow during 2002.

In the last five years overall economic growth in B.C., as measured by real GDP, has been much weaker than for the country as a whole. In 2001 the Canadian economy grew by 1.5 per cent, while economic indicators suggest that real GDP growth in this province was around 0.7 per cent. Economic growth in Canada is expected to be slightly weaker in 2002 than 2001, while B.C.'s growth is expected to remain about the same. Even if the recovery is faster than originally predicted, it is likely that B.C. will be slower to recover than the country as a whole, due to restructuring in the forest sector and the impact of the softwood lumber dispute, reduced tourism activity and provincial fiscal restraint. As a result, the inflow of people to B.C. from parts of the country other than Alberta is expected to be only slightly improved relative to 2001.

¹ See "An Econometric Model Describing the Movement of the Population Between British Columbia and the Rest of Canada", Schrier and McRae, Population Section, BC STATS, Province of British Columbia, February 2000.

Feature Article: B.C. Migration - Outlook for 2002

Given the above considerations, the net outflow of British Columbians to Alberta is expected to be partially offset by net inflows from the rest of the country, resulting in a projected net inter-provincial outflow of 3,000 persons in 2002, an improvement over the 2001 net outflow of 9,000 persons.

Risks to the Forecast

The main risk to the 2002 migration forecast is the interprovincial component. If the economic conditions in B.C. relative to the rest of Canada improve more slowly than anticipated, the net outflow of population could be larger than projected.

Another uncertainty is the forecast of B.C.'s share of Canadian immigration. If the share is lower than expected and the level of immigration to Canada follows the immigration plan, then the forecast of international migration to B.C. could be too optimistic.

However, if the U.S. and Canadian economies grow more strongly in 2002 than generally expected, this could have a positive effect on economic growth and job creation in B.C. The province would likely receive higher inflows of migrants from both other provinces and other countries.

Recent Feature Articles

Jun	1998	Mobility and Migration between 1991 and 1996
Sep	1998	How many people were missed in the Census?
Dec	1998	Where We Work and How We Get There.
Apr	1999	B.C. Migration – Outlook for 1999
Jun	1999	Regional Migration Outlook
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Dec	1999	New Measures of International Migration
Apr	2000	B.C. Migration – Outlook for 2000
Jun	2000	Migration and Housing Demand
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Dec	2000	Regional Migration
Apr	2001	B.C. Migration – Outlook for 2001
Jun	2001	Projections of Registered Indian Population
Sep	2001	Regional Migration Outlook
Dec	2001	Regional Migration

**Net Population Movement For British Columbia
Oct 2001 to Dec 2001
Net Inflow : 2,854 Persons**

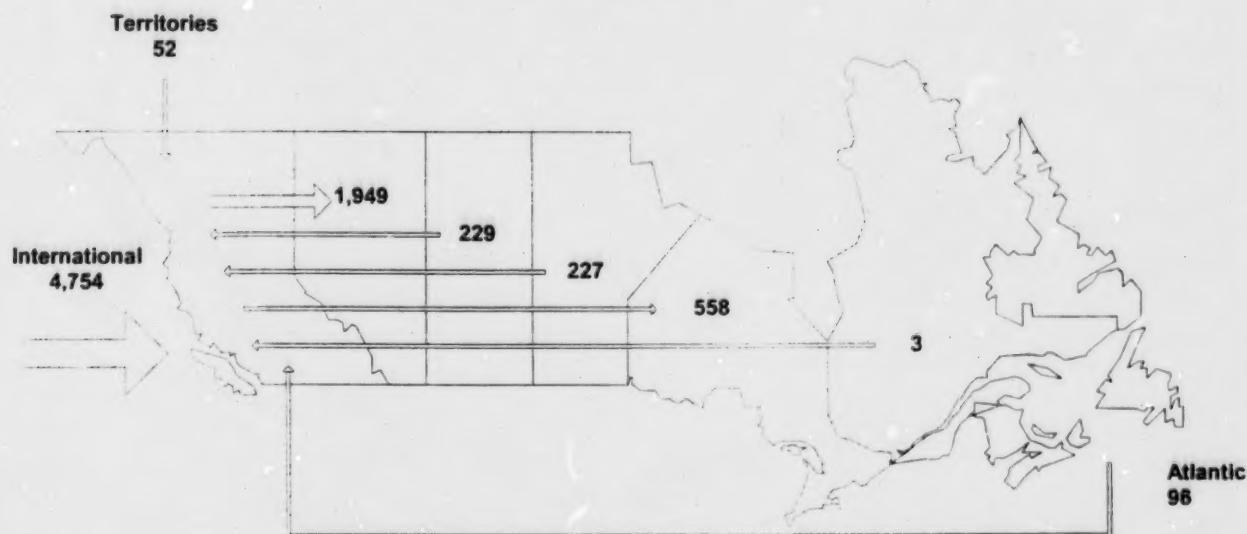


**Table 1
Provincial Migration Flow
Oct 2001 to Dec 2001**

Origin	Destination												
	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Nvt
Nfld	-	0	376	111	19	779	25	4	587	96	0	15	15
PEI	27	-	68	100	35	88	10	0	82	40	0	0	0
NS	275	134	-	479	84	1,099	58	40	701	417	0	0	0
NB	143	95	479	-	410	749	15	15	448	167	14	0	0
Que	46	19	195	318	-	4,049	65	16	413	448	23	21	22
Ont	958	155	1,243	767	3,308	-	1,160	416	2,668	2,644	37	48	48
Man	8	4	122	57	64	1,042	-	664	1,631	727	0	25	27
Sask	7	0	35	75	42	323	574	-	3,189	826	0	19	20
Alta	447	97	366	209	406	2,055	820	1,780	-	3,694	94	76	78
BC	113	17	407	87	445	3,202	500	597	5,643	-	105	19	19
Yukon	16	0	7	0	0	22	0	11	69	69	-	6	8
NWT	4	0	22	20	8	65	26	22	305	109	7	-	38
Nvt	5	0	14	15	28	50	17	9	21	17	0	46	-
In-Flow	2,049	521	3,334	2,238	4,849	13,523	3,270	3,574	15,757	9,254	280	275	275
Out-Flow	2,027	450	3,287	2,535	5,635	13,452	4,371	5,110	10,122	11,154	208	626	222
Net Interprov.	22	71	47	-297	-786	71	-1,101	-1,536	5,635	-1,900	72	-351	53
Net Internat.										4,754			
Total Net										2,854			

Source: Statistics Canada.
Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS
March 28, 2002

Net Population Movement For British Columbia
Jan 2001 to Dec 2001
Net Inflow : 23,188 Persons

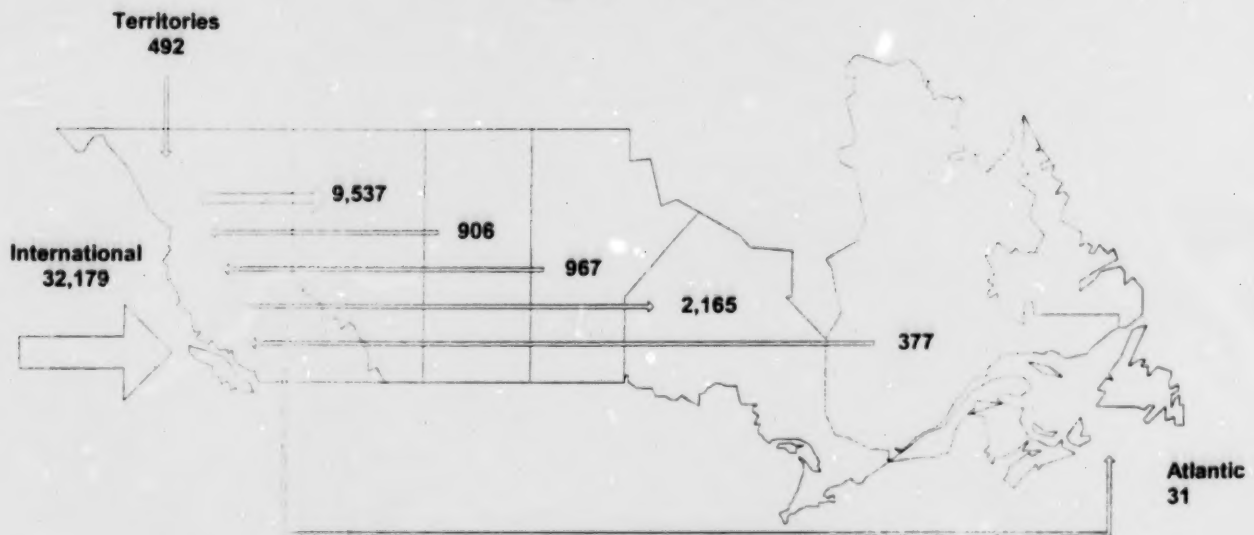


Table 1
Provincial Migration Flow
Jan 2001 to Dec 2001

	Destination												
	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Nvt
Origin													
Nfld	-	255	1,964	884	186	5,753	150	140	3,427	574	5	97	90
PEI	113	-	658	325	162	579	51	8	360	259	0	20	22
NS	1,459	711	-	2,980	902	7,196	334	429	3,196	1,527	54	95	100
NB	548	506	2,921	-	2,119	4,532	304	188	1,888	884	99	20	22
Que	202	130	864	2,425	-	25,250	433	194	2,589	2,796	58	107	118
Ont	4,859	894	6,625	4,121	16,640	-	5,905	1,762	12,949	15,462	176	268	252
Man	150	38	411	287	405	6,766	-	3,364	6,660	3,779	35	78	78
Sask	110	32	288	177	274	2,348	3,774	-	16,676	3,966	82	56	54
Alta	2,337	343	2,017	1,294	1,541	11,433	3,538	8,746	-	19,528	303	588	427
BC	641	189	1,705	740	2,419	17,627	2,812	3,060	29,065	-	443	259	209
Yukon	16	7	34	12	0	100	53	49	585	821	-	100	76
NWT	93	10	66	45	62	370	83	139	1,379	500	84	-	212
Nvt	99	6	39	29	146	269	65	43	110	82	5	264	-
In-Flow	10,627	3,121	17,592	13,299	24,856	82,223	17,502	18,122	78,884	50,178	1,344	1,952	1,660
Out-Flow	13,525	2,557	18,963	14,031	35,166	69,913	22,051	27,837	52,095	59,169	1,853	3,043	1,157
Net Interprov.	-2,898	564	-1,371	-732	-10,310	12,310	-4,549	-9,715	26,789	-8,991	-509	-1,091	503
Net Internat.										32,179			
Total Net										23,188			

Source: Statistics Canada.
 Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS
 March 28, 2002

Table 2
Quarterly Components of Population Change for British Columbia

Year	Quarter	Interprovincial				Migration				International				Natural Increase				Total	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
		In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net		Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Temp.	Abroad	Deaths	Natural Increase						
							N.P.R.	Net												
1995	1	12,991	8,654	4,337	9,840	1,475	979	--	643	9,987	14,324	11,226	6,961	4,265	18,589	3,758,069	2.9			
1995	2	16,933	10,659	6,274	11,809	1,580	1,011	--	733	11,973	18,247	12,218	6,435	5,783	24,030	3,784,008	2.8			
1995	3	21,889	14,530	7,359	12,475	2,698	2,387	--	1,324	13,488	20,847	12,386	6,231	6,155	27,002	3,812,920	2.6			
1995	4	15,292	9,848	5,444	10,156	1,528	739	--	776	10,143	15,587	10,990	6,748	4,242	19,829	3,834,659	2.6			
	Total	67,105	43,691	23,414	44,280	7,281	5,116	--	3,476	45,591	69,005	46,820	26,375	20,445	89,450					
1996	1	12,402	8,785	3,617	12,200	1,447	1,777	--	667	13,197	16,814	11,550	7,208	4,342	21,156	3,857,725	2.7			
1996	2	17,376	11,771	5,605	12,964	1,551	1,24	--	759	12,296	17,901	11,927	6,783	5,144	23,045	3,882,043	2.6			
1996	3	20,735	14,894	5,841	14,735	2,454	1,773	986	1,248	14,306	20,147	11,783	6,305	5,478	25,625	3,907,668	2.5			
1996	4	12,215	9,480	2,735	12,178	1,429	(941)	444	9,523	12,258	12,258	10,878	7,240	3,638	15,896	3,923,564	2.3			
	Total	62,728	44,930	17,798	52,077	6,881	2,733	1,725	3,118	49,322	67,120	46,138	27,536	18,602	85,722					
1997	1	11,521	11,031	490	13,269	713	1,200	548	438	13,646	14,136	10,896	7,415	3,483	17,619	3,941,183	2.2			
1997	2	14,961	14,147	814	12,939	1,240	826	679	739	12,585	13,399	11,755	6,639	5,116	18,515	3,959,688	2.0			
1997	3	18,855	17,771	1,084	12,710	3,026	1,016	1,131	1,044	10,613	11,697	11,421	6,413	5,008	16,705	3,976,403	1.8			
1997	4	8,692	9,100	(408)	8,627	1,717	(1,130)	823	521	5,478	5,070	10,503	6,945	3,558	8,628	3,985,031	1.6			
	Total	54,029	52,049	1,980	47,545	6,696	1,912	3,181	2,742	42,322	44,302	44,577	27,412	17,165	61,467					
1998	1	10,657	15,162	(4,505)	9,170	1,038	(488)	660	512	7,496	2,991	10,608	7,773	2,835	5,826	3,990,857	1.3			
1998	2	13,320	19,520	(6,200)	9,829	1,214	(730)	698	935	8,122	1,922	11,055	6,747	4,308	6,230	3,997,087	0.9			
1998	3	13,872	17,961	(4,089)	9,613	3,049	1,419	1,267	1,098	7,814	3,725	11,094	6,542	4,552	8,277	4,005,364	0.7			
1998	4	8,639	11,366	(2,727)	7,393	1,742	(361)	922	540	4,808	2,181	10,315	6,916	3,399	5,580	4,010,944	0.7			
	Total	46,488	64,009	(17,521)	36,005	7,043	(1,601)	3,547	3,085	28,340	10,819	43,072	27,978	15,094	25,913					
1999	1	8,515	11,951	(3,436)	8,178	1,045	1,029	743	523	7,942	4,506	10,259	7,454	2,805	7,311	4,018,255	0.7			
1999	2	12,274	16,506	(4,232)	9,100	1,218	1,922	785	941	9,960	5,728	10,921	6,832	4,089	9,817	4,028,072	0.8			
1999	3	14,966	17,681	(2,715)	10,174	3,089	2,847	1,425	1,098	9,605	6,923	10,769	6,577	4,212	11,135	4,039,207	0.8			
1999	4	7,781	9,844	(2,063)	8,660	1,759	(1,553)	1,036	540	4,852	2,789	9,999	7,192	2,807	5,596	4,044,803	0.8			
	Total	43,569	55,982	(12,413)	36,112	7,111	4,245	3,989	3,102	32,359	19,946	41,968	28,055	13,913	33,859					
2000	1	9,272	13,871	(4,599)	8,614	1,050	1,531	830	523	8,788	4,169	10,097	7,229	2,868	7,057	4,051,860	0.8			
2000	2	11,413	16,679	(5,266)	9,491	1,222	(87)	879	941	8,244	2,978	10,640	6,645	3,995	6,973	4,058,833	0.8			
2000	3	17,281	20,751	(3,470)	10,325	3,133	1,791	1,600	1,098	8,481	5,011	10,320	6,463	3,857	8,868	4,067,701	0.7			
2000	4	9,595	13,556	(3,961)	8,996	1,764	(278)	1,162	540	6,332	2,371	9,410	6,936	2,474	4,845	4,072,546	0.7			
	Total	47,561	64,857	(17,296)	37,426	7,169	2,957	4,471	3,102	31,845	14,549	40,467	27,273	13,194	27,743					
2001	1	9,929	12,335	(2,406)	9,368	1,055	2,651	932	523	10,555	8,149	9,894	7,270	2,624	10,773	4,083,319	0.8			
2001	2	13,214	16,066	(2,852)	10,698	1,228	2,414	986	941	11,839	8,987	10,541	6,913	3,628	12,615	4,096,934	0.9			
2001	3	17,781	19,614	(1,833)	10,466	3,153	(1,582)	1,795	1,095	5,031	3,198	10,489	6,783	3,706	6,904	4,102,838	0.9			
2001	4	9,254	11,154	(1,900)	7,821	1,780	(520)	1,305	538	4,754	2,854	9,581	7,242	2,339	5,193	4,108,031	0.9			
	Total	50,178	59,169	(8,991)	38,353	7,216	2,963	5,018	3,097	32,179	23,188	40,505	28,202	12,297	35,485					

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS.

Date: 28-Mar-02

Note:

Source: Statistics Canada - CANSIM.

Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.

Due to revisions on the part of Statistics Canada, the sum of the components may not equal the population change.

All figures subject to revision.

Table 3
Quarterly Components of Change Per 1000 Population for British Columbia

Year	Quarter	Interprovincial				Migration				International				Total		Natural Increase				Total	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
		In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net	Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net Migration	Total	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase						
1995	1	3.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.7	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.1	4.9	3,758,069	2.9					
1995	2	4.5	2.8	1.7	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.7	1.5	6.4	3,784,008	2.8					
1995	3	5.7	3.8	1.9	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	3.5	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	7.1	3,812,920	2.6					
1995	4	4.0	2.6	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.6	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	5.2	3,834,659	2.6					
1996	1	3.2	2.3	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.4	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.1	5.5	3,857,725	2.7					
1996	2	4.5	3.0	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.6	3.1	1.7	1.3	5.9	3,882,043	2.6					
1996	3	5.3	3.8	1.5	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.7	5.2	3.0	1.6	1.4	6.6	3,907,668	2.5					
1996	4	3.1	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.9	4.1	3,923,564	2.3					
1997	1	2.9	2.8	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	4.5	3,941,183	2.2					
1997	2	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.3	4.7	3,959,698	2.0					
1997	3	4.7	4.5	0.3	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.3	4.2	3,976,403	1.8					
1997	4	2.2	2.3	-0.1	2.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.2	3,985,031	1.6					
1998	1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	2.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.7	2.7	1.9	0.7	1.5	3,990,857	1.3					
1998	2	3.3	4.9	-1.6	2.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.6	3,997,087	0.9					
1998	3	3.5	4.5	-1.0	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.9	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.1	4,005,364	0.7					
1998	4	2.2	2.8	-0.7	1.8	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.4	4,010,944	0.7					
1999	1	2.1	3.0	-0.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.1	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.8	4,018,255	0.7					
1999	2	3.0	4.1	-1.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.4	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.4	4,028,072	0.8					
1999	3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.0	2.8	4,039,207	0.8					
1999	4	1.9	2.4	-0.5	2.1	0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.4	4,044,803	0.8					
2000	1	2.3	3.4	-1.1	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.7	4,051,860	0.8					
2000	2	2.8	4.1	-1.3	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.7	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.7	4,058,833	0.8					
2000	3	4.2	5.1	-0.9	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.2	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.2	4,067,701	0.7					
2000	4	2.4	3.3	-1.0	2.2	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.6	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.2	4,072,546	0.7					
2001	1	2.4	3.0	-0.6	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.6	4,083,319	0.8					
2001	2	3.2	3.9	-0.7	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.2	2.6	1.7	0.9	3.1	4,095,934	0.9					
2001	3	4.3	4.8	-0.4	2.6	0.8	-0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.8	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.7	4,102,838	0.9					
2001	4	2.3	2.7	-0.5	1.9	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	2.3	1.8	0.6	1.3	4,108,031	0.9					

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Source: Statistics Canada - CANSIM. Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents. All figures subject to revision.